

Welcome to Boot Camp!

Ice breaker instructions:

- You all have a name tag on your back with the name of a
- Ask each other yes or no questions to help you guess whose name is on your back
- When you've guessed it, move the name tag to your

- •Workshop 1: The Culture of Research Environments
- •Workshop 2: Asking Scientific Questions
- •Workshop 3: Communicating Science
 - •Keeping a Lab Notebook
 - Giving Group Meeting
 - •Reading a Scientific Paper
- •Resources Available to NIH Summer Students

Science Skills Boot Camp **Workshop 1: The Culture of Research Environments** Keren Witkin, PhD www.training.nih.gov



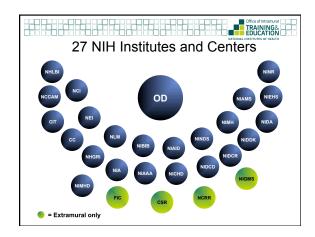
Outline

- NIH overview
- Types of research environments
- Settling into your research group
- Rules and regulations
- · Research culture
- Getting the most out of your summer

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What is the NIH?

- · One agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Extramural granting agency
- · Intramural Research Program
- · Composed of 27 Institutes and Centers (ICs)





- · Bethesda, MD
- · Rockville, MD
- Baltimore, MD (NIA, NIDA)
- Frederick, MD (NCI)
- · Poolesville, MD
- · Research Triangle Park, NC (NIEHS)
- Hamilton, MT (NIAID)
- Detroit, MI (NICHD)
- Phoenix, AZ (NIDDK)
- Framingham, MA (NHLBI)



What kind of research happens at the NIH? · Basic research **록 Lab** · Clinical research Translational research *Clinic · Social and behavioral research Epidemiology Computer · Computational research · Mathematical modeling



What is basic research?

- · Trying to understand how things work
- Increasing knowledge without specific social or commercial benefit
- · "Knowledge for knowledge sake"
- · Lays the foundation for future discoveries

Examples of basic research:

- Studying PDE5 phosphodiesterase enzyme and its interaction with cyclicAMP
- · Constructing transgenic mice that produce less hemoglobin
- Screening for inhibitors of a protein tyrosine kinase

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What is clinical research?

- · Research involving human subjects or material from human subjects that can be traced back to living individuals
 - Working with patients
 - Working with blood or tissue samples
 - Working with observations of behavior
 - Working with questionnaires
- · Includes, but not limited to, clinical trials

Examples of clinical research:

- Studying cells from colon cancer patients to determine if they have a particular DNA polymorphism
- · Evaluating the safety and effectiveness of a new drug that treats breast cancer
- · Doing MRI brain scans of right- and lefthanded people



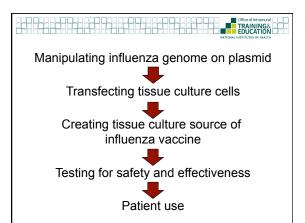
What is translational research?

- Aims to integrate basic research with clinical applications
- · "Bench to Bedside"

Example:

Finding better production methods for the influenza vaccine

- ·Basic research
- ·Clinical research
- Patient care



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What is social and behavioral research?

- Strives to identify general principles of behavioral and social functioning, as well as their influence on human health
- · Uses a variety of approaches including surveys, interviews, observation, evaluation, lab experiments and clinical trials

Examples of social and behavioral research:

- · What is the effect of illness on social functioning?
- · How do people make decisions about genetic testing?
- · What is the impact of providing smokers with anti-smoking literature?

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What is epidemiology?

 Studying the patterns of health and illness at the population level

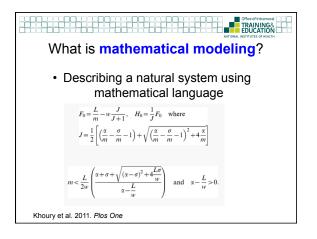
Examples-

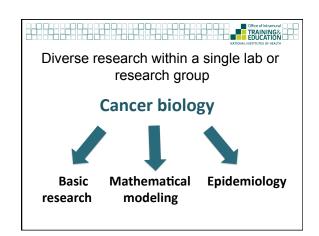
- · Do people who eat red meat have higher incidence of diabetes?
- Do women exposed to certain pesticides have higher rates of breast cancer?

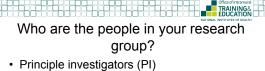
What is computational research?

- · Joins biology and computer science, engineering, math and physics
- Uses computers to address problems in biology and medicine
 - Bioinformatics
 - Genome assembly
 - High-throughput analysis of large data sets
 - Mathematical modeling



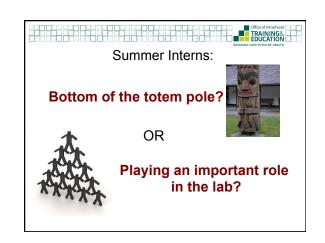


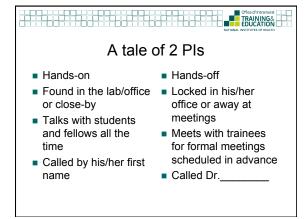




- Staff scientists
- · Postdoctoral fellows
- · Clinical fellows
- · Graduate students
- Medical students
- Technicians
- Postbac IRTAs
- · Technical IRTAs
- · Summer students









Question:

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· Imagine that you are asking your mentor for a recommendation letter for graduate or medical school, what would you like the letter to say?



A good mentor is a(n):

- Advisor
- Critic
- Coach
- Advocate
- Teacher
- · Role model

Office of Infamural TRAINING& EDUCATION What expectations should you have

of your lab mentor?

- · Intellectual support and guidance
- Interest in your ideas & opinions
- Guidance in scientific ethics, lab safety, and appropriate respect for animals and human subjects
- · Honest feedback regarding your performance
- Respect and professionalism in all interactions
- Help in growing your professional network
- Consideration of your request for recommendation letters

What if my mentor doesn't meet these expectations?

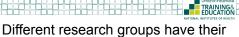
- Deal with it?
- Complain to PI?
- Talk to mentor about your needs/ expectations?
- Seek additional mentors?

Interacting with your mentor

- · Be respectful and courteous
- · Adapt to his/her mentoring style
- · Accept criticism with grace
- · Ask when you have questions
- Find balance between being independent and asking for help
- · Address problems before they escalate

Interacting with your group members

- · Be polite, professional and courteous
- · Be respectful of diversity
- · Recognize that everybody is busy and that this may not be a good time to talk
- · Follow their lead



own culture

- · How loud is the room?
- How clean/organized is their research space?
- · What hours do people work?
- · How do people dress?
- Do group members use Ipods or cell phones?
- · Do group members eat lunch together?
- Do group members go to seminars together?



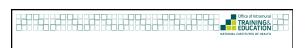
- · Journal clubs?
- · Seminars?



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Be a good lab citizen

- · Keep common space clean
- · Don't disturb other people's work
- · Be extremely careful with common reagents and equipment
 - Don't contaminate!
 - Replace common reagents if they are running low
 - Ask for help if you don't know how to use equipment
 - Tell somebody if equipment is broken



Case studies



NIH rules and regulations

Everybody must:

- Be officially appointed as IRTA, FTE, or special volunteer
- · Be at least 16 years old
- · Get an NIH badge
- · Complete the appropriate safety training

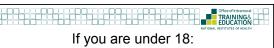
Other rules and regulations:

- No food or drink in labs
- · No smoking or alcohol on NIH campus
- · Limits on personal computer use
- · No keys for summer students









Your parent/guardian must complete two forms:

- Authorization for Treatment of a Minor
- Safety Consent for Minors

You may not work with the following:

- Radioactivity
- Blood, body fluids, or non-human tissue
- Non-human primates
- Primate retroviruses
- · Select carcinogens, toxins, or infectious agents

You may not work in a Biosafety Level 3 or 4 Lab

"Research is formalized curiosity. It is poking and prying with a purpose."

Zora Neale Hurston

Scientific research . . . MATIONAL INSTITUTES OF MALITIM

· Is a team effort



- Is a team effort
- Involves asking small, manageable questions



Scientific research . . .

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- Often moves slowly

Is a team effort

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Scientific research . . .

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Is a team effort

Contains periods of frustration between successes

Time (days)

TRAINING& Scientific research . . . "

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- · Is a team effort
- · Involves asking small, manageable questions
- · Often moves slowly
- · Contains periods of frustration between successes
- Is not a 9-5 job
- · Must always be documented



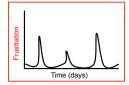
TRAINING& For data to be publishable, your work must be:

- Meticulous
- Reproducible
- · Well-documented



TRAINING& ______EDUCATION Science can be unpredictable

- Don't get frustrated!
- · Ask for help
- Be creative
- Be flexible with your research plan



TRAINING& EDUCATION A typical day of research

- · At the bench
 - Doing experiments
 - Making reagents

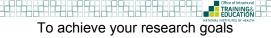


- Away from the bench:
 - Planning experiment
 - Analyzing data
 - Thinking about your project
 - Reading papers

What if you don't have any work to do?

- Read papers
- Think about your project
- Plan experiments
- · Learn about other people's projects
- · Volunteer to help others
- · Start your poster





- · Meet with your mentor(s) early and often!
- Be clear about expectations- yours and your supervisor's
- Read papers related to your work
- Attend seminars
- · Make sure you understand both the big picture and the details of your research
- · Pay attention and participate during group meeting
- · Volunteer to give a talk in your group meeting
- Present a poster at Summer Poster Day
- Attend a Summer Journal Club

Office of interview TRAINING& EDUCATION This is your summer job . . . But it's also a training experience!

- · Attend seminars and workshops
- Take advantage of NIH resources
- · Talk to other researchers
- Network
- · Have fun

TRAINING& EDUCATION **Summary:** What your research group

expects of you:

- · Attention to safety
- · Respect for diversity
- · Respect for animal models
- · Professionalism, especially when dealing with
- Participation in all lab/group activities
- · Engagement in your research project
- · Honest communication about your research

TRAINING& EDUCATION Looking out for yourself

Reasonable expectations:

- · To be treated fairly and with respect
- To have some guidance from a mentor
- · To have appropriate training when working with dangerous equipment or hazardous chemicals
- To have (at least a little) time to work on professional development

If problems arise

- · Be mature and rational
- Try to address the problem early, by talking calmly with the person you are conflicting with
- · If necessary, talk to your PI or other mentors
- · If necessary, seek help from your IC training director, OITE, or the NIH Office of the Ombudsman



What if something really bad happens?

You are not alone!

- Your principle investigator
- Your IC training director
- Dr. Sharon Milgram, OITE Director milgrams@mail.nih.gov
- Dr. Pat Sokolove, OITE Deputy Director sokolovp@mail.nih.gov